

GEN. BOOTH THE CAUSE.

REASONS FOR THE BREAK IN THE
SALVATION ARMY.

COMMANDER AND MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH
SUE A STATEMENT, TRACING THE TROUBLE
TO ITS SOURCE--THE GENERAL'S OP-
POSITION TO THE STARS AND

In response to repeated urging from his officers and friends, Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth last night made a tour of the German town.

forced them to leave the ranks of the Salvation Army, in which they had labored so long and so successfully. Owing to the family relations involved, the nature of the statement is, to some extent, personal, but it also gives details with regard to the plans which General Booth had

formed for the future administration of affairs of the Army on this continent, which will prove of great interest and much significance.

Among the most important allegations made are those regarding the anti-American spirit manifested by the General, of which his objection to carrying the Stars and Stripes at the heads of processions is the most impressive specimen.

The statement is bound to attract wide notice and it was evident from the Commander's manner last night that he regarded it as an extreme step to which he was driven, but which he made

With the utmost reluctance. Doubtless the suggestion of Colonel Glenn and his wife had much to do with the Commander's latest step.

WHAT THE STATEMENT SAYS.

The statement in full is appended:

Since our statement written in response to the urgings we received to inaugurate a new movement was issued, we avoided making any reply to the innumerable letters and articles which have appeared. Accurate statements in this attitude have been made by our friends from prominent leaders of the Salvation Army. In this attitude of silence we have been indorsed by our friends and the public. It was our object to make no reply to the charges, but during the last few days news has reached us that portions of our private letters are being shown by London representatives of the press to the public. We therefore re-publish our reasons for our present position.

Hearing of this, our friends and our officers, who wish their position at our side to be understood

We have appealed to the American public for help and support, and we cannot forget "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind" requires that we declare the causes which impelled us to this separation. It must, however, be conceded that our position has been and is a very delicate one, from the fact that there is much of the personal element which we cannot separate from the controversy, because of our family relationship with the founder and leaders of the Salvation Army.

It has been repeatedly asked why we do not publish our letter of January 31, which has been so often

ing a private communication from a son to a father and brother, we have not felt that we could honor

ably make public. The receivers of the letter are
perfectly satisfied that they have provided they print in
justice to our present position, it must
further be stated, with emphasis, that no one letter
embraces all the reasons, but that letters covering
the period nearly two years past, and also those of later
date than January 31, are being sent to the
United States. The situation, especially the letter of
April 8, 1898.

THE LETTER OF JANUARY 10.

Upon receipt of orders to leave America we wrote
a letter, dated January 10, asking if International
Headquarters had taken into consideration all the
consequences of the change of command at the
particular time. The feeling toward England then
existing in this country, the heavy financial respon-
sibility of our new building, and our own peculiar
and unfortunate relations with the moral and
political character of the new administration of
character for nearly six months) made it appear to
us a most unfortunate and ill-advised step.
The situation, especially the letter of
April 8, 1898.

We were preparing to fulfil their orders and to relinquish our command. "I," wrote London, stating some of our reasons for being unable conscientiously to accept another command, but not making clear the following sentence will show: "We have wanted to save our dear people, who from shore, to shore of this terrible war, and to save our country, and to save the world. On the other hand, we cannot be inconsistent. How could we take another command feeling as we do? That is the path we have now determined to take, namely, to obey your orders and to resign our command, and to leave the rest to you. We cannot, however, preclude the possibility of the statement being made that we were unwilling to obey orders, or that that was the reason for our resignation. In order to avoid dissatisfaction, we wrote the following paragraph in the same letter (January 21): "It must not be said at any time that we were unwilling to obey orders. We have made no remonstrance, nor have we refused to do so. It is a statement which we have never made." That London's representatives, after he had precipitated the whole transaction and forced us to

and retirement, made the definite statement that we said that we had "lost confidence in the General" and in our international system of administration, which reasons alone, by their own showing, would prove that we could not consistently accept another field under the circumstances.

country, previous to the time when direct communication from him to us ceased.

3. The General's visit was the primary cause of trouble between us and himself. From first to last he impressed us with his displeasure and dissatisfaction with us personally and with our method of administering the State, and with our attitude toward this country. He exhibited prejudice and misconception of it and its people. He objected to the display of the National flag upon our badge and in our halls and in our homes. He said that the time had arrived to cease carrying the Stars and Stripes at the head of our parades. He objected to the wearing of the Stars and Stripes on our insignia, and constantly spoke depreciatingly of the country, its people and its institutions. Our constant desire to please him and to avoid his attacks only increased the difficulty. With our

direction for a fortunate position. He, in consequence, showed but little interest and sympathy with us personally. He spoke no words in public which would suggest to us any of the means or other ways that we need not mention had we visit one of the bitterest experiences of our lives. We refrain from saying that these facts have been substantiated by many who witnessed the same.

During our experience in America we have gradually become convinced that the system of foreign trade and work in this country from a foreign center by laws made by those unaware of the needs and conditions of the country is neither wise nor just. The friction between the two systems has existed between us and the International Headquarters.

5. Our judgment has been forced upon points that we do not approve, and we have been made to feel that the Government was such that, so far as we were personally concerned, we could not accept another demand. We ourselves could not agree with the rules it demanded and enforced. In many ways

our authority, was limited; no book could be published unless revised by London; no prominent promotion, no important move, even no change in de-

tail of uniform, etc., could take place under the rule without correspondence to gain permission.

6. The rules and regulations of the foreign commands of the minutest detail were being issued in England, and the commissioners of the foreign commands were obliged to enforce them, though the themselves had in nowise been consulted on the formulation of the same. At some time previous to our arrival in the country, the minutest details of the rules and regulations of the foreign commands were sent to the Government of India. Portions of these volumes we did not approve, yet such rules and regulations we should have had to enforce in some other country, if not in this one.

7. For years we had not been consulted on the important moves and innovations of the Army.

although supposed to be two of its most prominent and responsible officers. Great schemes, involving

JUDGMENT NOT ACCEPTED.

8. Our judgment was not accepted on matters vitally affecting the welfare of the work in the country. For example, some years ago in connection with our leading officers it was decided to enforce a rule against the use of tobacco by our airmen and uniformed officers. The spirit of its use and

sociations were so evident, and we so fully share the opinion of our prominent officers that the

prohibiting its use, another